

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. V

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 13, 1913

NUMBER 2

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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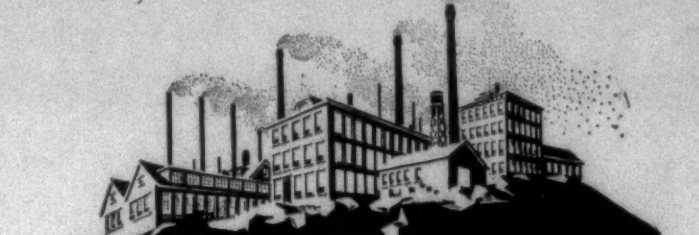
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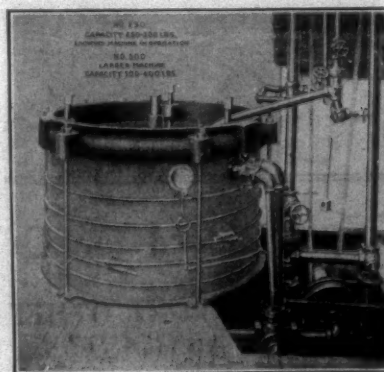
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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 5

CHARLOTTE, N. C., MARCH 13, 1913

NUMBER 2

Shipley Replies to Parker

BELIEVING that both sides of the tariff matters should be considered by cotton manufacturers we are publishing in part the reply of F. B. Shipley, a representative of the importers, to the last brief filed by Lewis W. Parker before the Ways and Means Committee.

We believe in the position taken by Mr. Parker but the following brief of Mr. Shipley will be found interesting:

Washington, D. C.

Sirs:—Convinced that the arguments and table submitted to you on Feb. 15 and 23, by the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association through its plenipotentiary, Mr. Parker, are seriously erroneous and misleading, we beg your consideration of this elucidation of the points therein raised. We fully appreciate the importance and strength of the great organizations so actively furthering the so-called Parker-Langshaw schedule, but have not felt obliged by this to accept unquestioned either their impartiality or conclusions. Conceding to the mill owners the fullest right to protect and even enhance the value of their properties, we contend that the consuming and distributing public has an even more tenable right to protection from a law which does, or may, operate to force them to pay arbitrary or unreasonable prices for so prime a necessity as cotton cloth. We depreciate the efforts made to obscure the main questioned either their impartiality and irrelevant technicalities. As we see it, the only serious problem involved is one of public policy, with which Congress, and not they or we, is concerned. We do not presume to suggest to you whether rates shall be high or low; our only concern is to see that an increase shall not be mistaken for a decrease.

Mr. Parker complains that we did not confine ourselves as he did to the Tariff Board's "100 samples." There is no objection to using the Tariff Board's samples as far as they go, but there are several good reasons for not stopping there.

First, there are only 89 samples of purely cotton cloth, and they do not represent 89 different classes of cloth. They frequently overlap, or

duplicate. They frequently are not properly representative of their classes for the purposes of ascertaining the competitive dividing lines. They do not cover at most more than one-half of the cloths in consumption, and particularly in the relation to possible importation. For instance: the first eight samples are in the gray, and would be subject to different rates if bleached or dyed. Samples Nos. 10 and 62, as representatives are duplicates, one being bleached and the other dyed. Samples Nos. 41, 42 and 43 are substantially duplicates. Sample No. 38 is not representative, because, although it shows a reduction under the Parker schedule, it is the coarsest kind, with its finest yarn content No. 24, while cotton table damasks of this kind, susceptible to importation, would invariably contain finer yarn, and so on. The principal objection to these 89 samples, is that they are all of American manufacture, and thus to be guided entirely by them in considering foreign competition presupposes the error that foreign constructions are identical with foreign constructions. The reverse is true. Generally speaking, British manufacturers use finer yarns to get the same commercial result.

Aside from the Tariff Board's 100 samples, the report gives in Table 215, a summary of all cloths, 1,268 in number, included in its investigations. But the data there given is not sufficient for purposes of duty comparisons. Unrelated tables may taken here and there from the report, showing one thing or the other. Mr. Parker has picked out Table 172, and submitted to you an analysis which shows that his schedule would reduce the rates on all of the 111 cloths therein described. But it should be specially noted that this Table 172 contains only five classes of cloth, namely, print cloths, tobacco cloths, sheetings, drills and sateens, all of the cheapest sort and in the gray, and on which we have always admitted he had reduced the rates. In the table as he submits, Mr. Parker fails to give the comparative English and American selling prices given by the board. These comparisons show that out of 111 cloths all except 21 are actually cheaper in America

than in England; on two of these the prices are identical. Where the 22 are higher here than in England the difference is only a minute fraction, except in the case of a certain warp sateen, where the difference is less than 15 per cent. With this one exception, not one of these cloths could be imported even with an import bounty. Bear in mind that the board's prices are those prevailing in July, 1911, when the English basis was low. Yet Mr. Parker covers the goods with duties of from 12 1-2 per cent to 30 per cent in the gray, or 17 1-2 per cent to 35 per cent if bleached or dyed, and emphasizes them as evidence of sweeping reductions. He cites a cloth selling for less than 1 1-4 cents per square yard, on which the transportation cost from England would be fully 25 per cent, covers it with a duty of 20 per cent, and signalizes it as a laudable reduction because under the Dingley and Aldrich laws, the rate was 143 per cent.

It should not be forgotten that the Parker schedule makes special extra provisions for drills, twills, sateens and such, on the ground that they are "fancy" cloths (and therefore presumably "luxuries"), yet in his own table are quoted market prices on drills less than 6 1-2 cents a yard; twills less than 4 1-4 cents, and sateens less than 6 cents a yard.

The next step in Mr. Parker's theory is that the relation of yarn sizes is exactly proportionate to cloth production. A reference to his own table as well as to the 89 samples will at once show the fallacy of this. Only 13 of the 89 are constructed of yarns of the same size. In the other 76 great variation exists, and especially as the comparison passes beyond the ranges of cheap non-importable sheetings, print cloths, etc. Thus sample No. 18 contains 60's and 80's; sample No. 19 contains 80's and 120's, and so on. Nor do these variations bear any regular relation to value. For instance, the cheapest cloth is sample No. 9, containing No. 20 and No. 36's and sold at 1 1-2 cents per yard, while the dearest (except tapestry and velvet) contains No. 5's and No. 32's, and yet is sold at 47 1-2 cents per yard.

Now bear in mind that the Par-

ker rates are not fixed by the average yarn sizes, but by the finest yarn content, irrespective of proportion: then remember that each unit of the 157,255,492 pounds production of sizes over No. 40 is the determining factor in fixing the rate in each yard of cloth in which it is used, and that only some indeterminate part of the 1,380,398,293 pounds of production of yarns under No. 40 bears any relation to duty; or, in other words, that the use of any part of yarn over No. 40, however small, nullifies for duty purposes any content under No. 40, and it will be clear that even 10.2 per cent is far too low.

What that percentage is cannot be determined, but it is certainly not unreasonable to assume that it is 14 per cent or 15 per cent or even more. If it be 14 per cent, then by Mr. Parker's own admission his schedule would increase the rates upon 14 per cent of the distribution. But even this is astonishingly deceptive, for the duty is not upon the weight, but upon the value. This element again cannot be accurately determined, but may be reasonably averaged. For this purpose the average yarn sizes, under No. 40 may be fixed at No. 20, and the average over No. 40, may be fixed at No. 70. Now admittedly, costs of yarn increase disproportionately as fineness increases, and the weight of cloth decreases as fineness increases. Having regard then to the various costs shown by the report, it cannot be doubted that the average value of cloth containing yarn not over No. 40 is not over 40 cents per pound, while the average cloth containing yarns not over No. 40 is not less than 90 cents per pound. Thus the increases effecting 14 per cent of the weight in distribution, in reality apply to 31 1-2 per cent of the value of cloths in distribution. So far as the public is concerned this percentage is still further aggravated by the obvious fact that finer cloths are relatively more subject to the cumulative costs of distribution; that is, a considerable percentage of low count cloths are not subject to direct purchase by the consumer, while substantially all of the finer cloths are so purchased either

(Continued on Page 9)

Ivey's Carding and Spinning

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(Continued from last week)

The other cause for lean yarn is too great tension in twisting. This is caused either by fast speed, and the necessity for using a heavy traveler to keep the ends from thrashing together, or it is caused by using a heavy traveler in order to get more yarn on the bobbin. Vertical rings are not well suited for dry twisting, as more tension is put on the yarn. Besides this, the traveler bill will be fully twice as great. For good, lofty yarn the twisting should be with as little tension as possible. As mentioned in the chapter on ring spinning, ballooning is good for the yarn, provided the ends do not lash together, as it helps to pull the traveler, and for good yarn extra space on a twister is desirable. The writer is familiar with two cases where this was amply demonstrated. One case was where there were three twisters equipped with 3" rings for number 10 yarn, but were used for twisting number 24. The 3-inch rings were afterwards replaced with 2-inch, a light traveler put on, and a much nicer yarn was made. On account of the light traveler, an end seldom broke, and the twister hands preferred running these frames at 10 cents a side to running the regular 3" space 2" ring at 12½ cents. Another case was where looms were put in, and consequently all the twister spindles were not needed. Only every other one was used, a lighter traveler put on, and the yarn brought a better price than it did before.

Single or Double.—These terms are not to be taken literally, but simply mean less and more than the required number of strands. It is hardly necessary to mention the defect, as the remedy is so obvious, viz., closer scrutiny at the twister. Single yarn will not occur in two-ply work, as the reverse twist will cause the end to come down. In coming down, it often engages in the thread next to it, making three-ply, or technically double. In every case the twister hand is not responsible for this, as the writer has seen a thread twist in with another and then break away, leaving nothing to show the attendant that imperfect yarn had been made. The Draper Company has a very simple and effective device for preventing the further delivery of yarn when one end breaks. This applies only in 2-ply work, and does not work well on wet twist. Single yarn is the nightmare of mills where three-, four- and five-ply is made. If 5-ply is being made, it is almost impossible to detect by a glance that one thread is missing, and only the most trusted employees should be put on such work. The writer has patented a very simple electric device for preventing single on such work. It consists primarily of drop wires, an electric bell and an annunciator. When a thread breaks, the bell rings and keeps ringing until the end is pieced up, the annunciator showing where the broken end is.

Fuzzy Yarn.—This occurs especially in two-ply work where an end breaks down. The yarn on the bobbins continues to revolve rapidly, and the fibers being thrown out by the centrifugal force, are taken up by the threads on each side and twisted in with them. This will not take place except in high-speed work, and there is no way to prevent it. All that can be done is to have the twister-hand examine the bobbins on each side of the broken end and pull off the defective yarn. Separators will prevent the trouble only to a very limited extent, but they will prevent a great deal of trouble caused by the yarn lashing together and breaking down. They are not often used on twist, but the writer has never seen a good reason why. On the fine yarn they are certainly as desirable as on spinning frames, and will enable more work to be done per spindle.

Corkscrew Yarn.—This is a very common complaint with twisted yarn. Where two threads of unequal diameter are twisted together, the smaller one will twist around the other instead of both twisting together. This is caused in the spinning-room by one of the many things which go to make up uneven yarn. The chief cause which will show up on the twister is single or double roving, which if the double roving is used on the spinning frame, will make a thread 50 per cent larger than the average. Fluted back top rollers will deliver more roving and make a coarser thread, or fluted front top rollers will cause more draft and make a finer thread. Corkscrew may also be caused by the twist being put in the wrong direction, either in the single or in the double. If in the latter, a very kinky yarn will be made which any novice will detect. A very short length of corkscrew is often caused by clearer waste or flyings being twisted in the yarn, making an inch or two of very coarse yarn.

Long or Dirty Knots.—This is sometimes a great source of complaint. The twister-hands will get their fingers soiled while cleaning the frame, and if an end breaks piece it up with the inevitable result. On all fine work the operatives should be provided with scissors and carefully cut off all long ends. They should also be required to keep their hands clean.

Slack Twisted Yarn.—It sometimes happens that different frames have different combinations of gears, and occasionally one will be putting in 25 per cent more or less twist than it should. Slack bands of course are the source of most of the trouble. They should receive more attention than bands on the spinning frame, for the results are more serious. In some mills the twister-hands put on the bands. This is a bad method, as they have neither time nor the judgment necessary. There should

be a reliable man whose duty is to look after the twist and reels, and who should examine every band at least twice a week, and oftener if there are changes in the weather. The reelers, who can tell a slack twisted bobbin by its spongy nature, should be trained to put them to one side. In some mill these are twisted again, and in others they are all reeled together and the yarn put aside until a bale has accumulated. For some purposes soft twist is desirable, and an occasional bale can be sold at the regular price. Warp yarn should be more evenly twisted than skein yarn. Much of it goes into worsted cloth, which is woven with a twill effect. A slack-twisted thread will show very plainly in some weaves, making what is known as "railroads" in the cloth. Every mill making twisted yarn for the market should have a machine for counting twist.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

Twisters occupy about the same space as spinning frames. Their width is usually 36 inches, but may be 39. The length may be obtained by multiplying the space by half the number of spindles, and adding two feet. The weight is a little more than for spinning frames. The cost is about the same as for spinning frames of equal size rings, but as twister rings are always larger for any particular number of yarn, the cost is from 25 cents to 50 cents more per spindle. On two-ply work, it usually requires one twister spindle to take care of two producing spindles. On three- and four-ply work, no such general proportion will hold good, but the required number must be calculated from the production tables.

The power required for twist is in excess of that for spindle frames. It varies greatly with the size of rings and the character of work. On two-ply work number 24 yarn, about 45 spindles will absorb a horse power. The pulleys should not be less than 3-inch face and 12 inches diameter, and even a larger diameter is often desirable.

The wind on a twister may be either a warp or filling, or a combination. The writer prefers a filling or cone wind, except perhaps for the largest rings. The yarn is more readily reeled, and the bobbins having no head, last much longer.

REELS.

In spinning mills, of which there are a large number in the South, especially in North Carolina, a large part of the product is reeled, often all of it. Single yarn is usually reeled in skeins of one or two bobbins regardless of any particular weight. There is not nearly so much single yarn reeled as there was a few years ago. Much of it being coned, and much of the filling yarn is being run in filling warps to be dyed and afterwards quilled. Ply yarn is generally reeled in skeins of a certain weight, 24-2 being put up in 2½ or 3-ounce skeins, 8-3 in 12 ounce, etc. Sometimes it is necessary to have the weight exact, as the skeins are dyed and sold to the retail trade. When this is the case, a motion must be put on the reel to stop it when a certain length has been wound. Ordinarily, the bobbins can be shaped so that they will hold about the right weight, or some multiple of it. A quarter of an ounce more or less is not usually objected to.

Reels are sometimes made so as to twist 2-, 3-, or 4-ply as the yarn is being reeled. This is done by having a 2-, 3- or 4-pronged spindle to hold the bobbins, and as the reel turns, this spindle revolves. The objection to this method is that it is very hard to tell when one of the threads break, and single is made. We know of a good many such reels being discarded as unsatisfactory, but also know of two mills, one of them a large one, which have used them for many years. Reels are made for running 54-, 60-, 72- and 90" skeins. Fine yarns are generally reeled 54", medium 72", and very coarse ply yarns 72- and 90".

The production of a reel does not depend so much on the size of the skein as one would naturally suppose, as the speed is governed largely by what the machine will stand and the speed at which bobbins can be unwound. If live spindles, or the ones which revolve with the bobbins, are used, an excessive vibration and tension is caused by high speed. If a dead spindle is used, and the yarn pulled over the top, high speed causes the ends to whip together and break down. The writer has used separators on reels very successfully, but has never seen them sent out from the shop. He has also found it advantageous to space the spindles further apart than they are generally made. For medium yarns they are generally spaced 2¼", but a greater production can be had with a 3" space.

(To be continued.)

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Practical and Efficient Spinning

The Contest.

While our limited space prevents the publication of the contest articles as fast as we would like, we expect to complete them about the end of March.

We do not believe any previous contest has contained so many good articles or has been read as closely by mill men.

We again call attention to the prize of \$2.00 for the man who is the first to guess the winner of the first prize. It costs nothing to make the guess and it will be an honor to win the \$2.00 prize as it will show a good knowledge of spinning for a man can not pick out the winning articles unless he knows a great deal about spinning. Every subscriber is allowed two guesses during the life of the contest.

Number Twenty-Three.

The successful operation of spinning rooms calls for men who are strictly business both on and off the job. We must control ourselves in regard to our tempers and treat all of the help like we would like to be treated. We must not have pets as this will upset things faster than we can adjust them again. If we have pets it is only a matter of time until we have no friends except our pets and they will be worthless to us. When we get to this point we are worthless to any mill. I find from 15 years' experience in managing help that the only way is to treat all of the help in a kind and business-like manner and teach them that we mean what we say. It is not very hard to teach them this. All we have to do is to do just what we say and they will soon know what to expect and what not to expect. We must not spend any time talking to the help except on business concerning the mill and their welfare. If we go around telling funny tales to the help they will soon look for this instead of work. Sometimes we speak before we should. We should be careful and consider things before acting, as we may act the wrong way. Never make promises unless they can be filled. If we make false promises we give the help a starting point

to criticize us and they will soon know all about it. We should train our second hands to be firm but kind with the help and not allow them to make promises that cannot be fulfilled. The overseer should give the second hands orders to work by and see that he fills them. Do not allow the second hand, when giving orders, to say that the boss said so, as this will soon ruin his influence with the help and he will soon be worthless to any mill. Train the help to report anything that is not going right with their work immediately. When a new hand comes in take special pains to explain to him the rules he must work under before putting him to work. Be sure that he understands the rules, put him to work, and explain what he must do and must not do. We should do all we can to impress upon the minds of the help what it means to their welfare as well as the mill's, for them to do good work in every respect.

Oiling is one of the most important items in the spinning room. Why? Because without oil we cannot run the spinning room, with half oiling we cannot run but half of it, and with half oiling the machinery will not last half as long as it should. Oil is cheap and labor is cheap, considering the price of spinning frames, so it is very important that we give this point our attention by using good oil and seeing that it is applied at the proper time. Spindles should be oiled every two weeks, if only on day time, and every week if on both night and day time. If we were sure we could get them oiled properly, it would not be necessary to oil them so often, but as we cannot be sure that they are oiled properly, it is better to be on the safe side. We all know that a dry spindle will not produce good yarn, nor will the work run well. A good light oil must be used for spindles or they will gum up and run badly. Use a non-fluid oil for the steel roll necks should be oiled once each day, the top rolls once per day, the back steel roll and top rolls once every week. All rolls and stands should be cleaned before oiling. Have a system for picking and cleaning all rolls at a regular time. Have the cylinder and gearing bearings oiled before starting time, morning and night. The overseer should spend a few minutes inspecting the oiling every day in order to know that it has been done properly.

Banding a spinning frame is an important item and we cannot give this point too much attention. Bands should be made of roving and uniform in size and twist. Have them tied on as near the same tension as possible. It is a well known fact that a slack band will make soft yarn, which is waste and will cause bad running spinning as the speed of the spindle is not up to the standard and different spindle speeds call for different weights of travelers. This being the case it is impossible to have good running spinning with tight and loose bands on our frames. A band tied on too tight will absorb power unnecessarily. The knots should be tied so they will not present much obstruction in passing round the whorl, as a big knot will cause a jumping motion, which will cause the ends to break down, which means waste and unnecessary piecing up of ends.

Rings and bobbins are very important to good running spinning. The bobbin must not be too small in diameter for the size of the ring, as a bobbin that is too small will tend to pull the traveler toward the center of the ring instead of drawing it around the ring as is desired. So if the bobbin is too small in diameter it will cause uneven or strained yarn and bad running work. For 1 1/2 inch rings making 30s to 40 hosiery yarn, a filling bobbin not less than five-eighths inch in diameter will run well unless we are using a good grade of cotton. From 1 in. to 1 1/8 in. staple for warp yarn I would use with a 1 5/8 in. ring a bobbin not less than 7/8 in. in diameter for 30s to 40s—the above is for 6 in. traverse.

Travelers play an important part to good running spinning, and we should give them close attention. If the traveler is not the right circle, the friction will be greater from an empty bobbin to a full bobbin, owing to the fact that the empty bobbin pulls the traveler toward the center of the ring, which causes more of the traveler to come in contact with the ring. After the bobbin is half full the yarn tends to pull the traveler around the ring, and lessens the friction greatly. We must judge the traveler by experimenting as conditions vary.

Doffing plays an important part in the production of our frames. To get the best results use four doffers and a head doffer on each section, having each boy to piece up his side and not allow him to tear down over five ends, and have him

to leave no ends down. Have but one frame stopped at a time, and just allow one minute to doff a frame of 22 1/2 spindles. Divide the frames and have each boy clean his part of the frames. Have the rockers cleaned every morning. After getting a round doffed, have each boy to take all bobbins down off the creels on his frames. Also have the bobbins picked up off of the floor if they have dropped any. This will tend to teach the boys to pick up a bobbin when they drop it. I think it is well to allow the boys some play time as they work much better than they will if they never get a minute's rest.

Draft is a very important item, as excessive draft will cause uneven yarn and bad running spinning. The draft should not exceed 12, and 10 to 11 is much better for double roving. I find from various tests that standard twist is best, as too much twist tends to weaken the yarn and destroy the elasticity. We should not run an excessive speed and produce waste and not yarn, as this makes trouble for everybody concerned and causes discontented help. Every end that is put up makes a thick place in the yarn.

The build of bobbins is a very important point, as badly built bobbins will cause excessive waste and loss of production. If the taper is too long the frame will be stopped more times during a week to be doffed. If the traverse speed is too fast or too slow the bobbin will be soft, as the yarn will ride on one another, the thread will be crossed similar to a Foster wound cone.

In order to make a good quality and quantity of yarn we must give our rolls careful attention. See that they are properly covered and that good material is used on them. Keep good rolls in the frame; keep out bad rolls as they will make the ends run badly. When there is nothing else wrong do not allow the spinners to replace them, but have the section men to do this. Train the spinner to bring the roller to the section men immediately. When oiling rolls we should be very careful not to get oil on the leather of the rolls as this will rot the leather and shorten their life.

We should have our frames overhauled once a year. The frames should be lined and leveled, spindles plumbed at top and bottom and guide wires set. The steel rolls should be taken out and cleaned every six months. Cleaning is surely one of the most important things in the spinning room as we cannot

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produce clean yarn on dirty frames. The roll clearers, spindle rails, guide boards, creel boards all should be cleaned systematically. The spindle rails should be cleaned with a brush and not with a broom as a broom will upset the fly and cause slubs in the yarn. The floor should be kept clean as a clean floor and ends all up makes things look good, and they are good when they are going this way. We should not allow the spinners to drop white cotton on the floor. If we allow two or three pounds of this cotton wasted each day we are making ourselves expensive to the mill.

Waste is an important item and by giving it our careful attention we can save our salary. Nothing makes a spinning room look worse than to see cotton all over the floor and we may rest assured that our work is not satisfactory if we allow this. We should inspect the sweepings before having them carried out. Keep hard waste down to a medium amount. If we make an excessive amount we are expensive overseers as this waste has the labor cost added to the cost of cotton and is only worth about six cents per pound, so we do not have to make very many pounds of this waste to spend our salary.

"Bill."

Number Twenty-Four.

"Practical and Efficient Spinning" does not mean the ability to figure backward and forward, coming and going, on all gears, shafts, rolls, etc., but it means getting right down to business, using good judgment and plenty of push, and getting quality and production at the right cost. Further, it means getting the above under conditions which can be kept up, not for a few months only, but year in and year out.

Provided that he has the right kind of men to work for, men who will buy what he needs in the way of supplies, it rests almost wholly with the overseer as to what the result will be. In view of this we must consider: (1) What kind of man the overseer should be; (2) What must he do in order to get the best results from his room.

The overseer should be a man who has stability of character, who is honest and thoughtful, always alert to what is going on and ready at all times to decide and act wisely. The day has passed when a man can cover his room about one morning in the month, charging around, firing out two or three hands, getting everyone in a stir, and then sneaking off for a smoke and hardly displaying energy enough to draw his breath for a good long while. The spinner must be master of his job. Let his motto be "This one thing must succeed," letting all other things be secondary. A spinning room will not be run successfully when one or two other things are uppermost in the spinner's mind. When a spinner turns to sports and side-lines, it soon proves that his spinning is the sideline and practical spinning ceases to be, drifting spinning taking its place. The spinner should be a good observer, keeping his eyes and mind alert to every change of conditions, of stock, temperature and moisture, always looking ahead and steering his course, not drifting and dodging. In order to do this, he must know just as much about the stock he is working as is possible for him to find out. There is much to learn for the man who is reaching out for this knowledge. He must know human na-

ture, and figuratively speaking, keep his thumb on every pulse in the room.

Now as to the actual duties of the spinner to make his work practical and efficient. He should get the very best possible second hand, one whom he can rely on for truth and honesty and fair dealing, a man who will carry out to his very best ability what he is ordered to do, regardless of any previous customs he has had. Thus, the overseer is able to train his help to be level-headed, reasonable and dependable. It is only with this class of help that the greatest efficiency can be obtained. No spinner should tolerate a shiftless and indifferent element as such people are a great hindrance to efficiency. All section men and oilers should be made to realize that they are in line of promotion and should be carefully trained and watched, as the overseer must depend on these men for much of his fixing and cleaning of frames. It is important to create a disposition on the part of these young men to be as efficient as possible. No overseer should fail to show and explain anything to any of his second or section men when they show a disposition to learn, as it not only educates your helpers, but inspires loyalty, which will prove of value both now and in after years.

It is not only important to have a good class of help, but is important for the numbers to be watched constantly and kept right, or it will result in heavy yarn on one hand and bad running work on the other, giving rise to needless waste and bad running work in the succeeding machines. The length of the staple should be watched and the rolls kept the right distance apart, so as to insure strong and even work. It is highly important that the frames be kept in running condition and up to a standard that every one in the room will realize that the machinery is in good condition and that they are not fighting a machine that is improperly geared up or set in such a way as to make waste, ugly bobbins and bad work, thus causing them to do unnecessary work on account of their foreman not doing his full duty in keeping the frames in a perfect working condition.

No spindles should be allowed to stand idle for want of a perfect cylinder rim, new guides, creel steps, or other causes. These things can be easily fixed or new pieces bought for a very small sum. Otherwise it is left as an eyesore and a leak in the profits. No good spinner can rest when such conditions exist in his room. A little thought shows what he is losing, not only every day, but every hour, in production and good precedent to those under him.

The work for each hand should be carefully outlined and as much system practiced as possible. All oiling and cleaning should be done at regular times, all things being arranged so that they will be as convenient to the different operatives as possible.

The room should be provided with good smooth roving bands that will not splinter and break ends on roving. Roving should be laid on the frames in two or three places, so as to be convenient from either end or the center of the frames. Empty bobbins should be taken off frequently and tops of creels kept in good condition.

Convenient and easy running doffing boxes should be had and they should be kept in good condition, so

that no time is wasted by the doffers boys tugging at heavy and unhandy boxes. Good brooms should be kept at all times and the floor never allowed to stay dirty, as a dirty floor knocks off all of the fresh, cleanly appearance of the room, and has a more or less depressing effect.

Close attention should be given to the belts, as a great loss of production often occurs before a counter belt is noticed slipping for want of a little castor oil or tallow. The speed of the different classes of work should be given attention as much may sometimes be gained by changing speed on certain numbers to suit the work.

I am not able to lay out a rule by which all spinners may go in handling the different departments of their work, as there are no two jobs which can be run the same way. Do not be too swift, but be on your job every day and I am quite sure that the average man will grow to be Practical and Efficient in his spinning.

Whipple.

Number Twenty-Five.

The overseer of spinning must have a great deal of patience to handle children successfully. He has all kinds of help to contend with, both good and bad. Study each one, as some require good treatment, while on will have to be careful with others, give them an inch and they will take a yard. Handling help is the greatest problem we have to face today. Hold your temper, do not swear or be unkind to the help. Do not make a promise to any one of them unless you are sure you can fulfill it. If the help find that you lie to them they will lose confidence in you. Try to gain the good will and confidence of your help, and you will find that you get along with them without much trouble. Treat every one as nearly alike as possible. Do not have any pets. Talk as little as possible and mean what you say. Do not get mad and go through your room popping off hot air. That will do more harm than good. Keep good section and second hands, men who will take some interest and pride in the room. See that they treat the help right and that the help treat them right. Keep in close touch with your men at all times. See that they do their duty and do it well.

To get good spinning requires good even roving, therefore keep in close touch with the carder. When you get uneven roving in the frames making two or three different numbers, you will have bad running work, and you will not be able to help it. Do not depend on your regular sizing which you get from the card room every day. Take 12 to 16 bobbins from different frames

each day and size them. Keep tab on the singling and doubling each day. Too much of this will give you trouble. All bad work received from the card room should be reported to the carder.

Have the reels cleaned off every day and keep good skewers in the creels. If you allow them to be sharpened at the ends with a knife, you will soon have trouble with them as the ends will get blunt, or brushlike. This will cause extra strain on the roving and will break it, or pull it almost in two, making uneven yarn.

The leather rolls require close attention. Do not let them get dirty or dry. The front rolls should be cleaned and oiled each day. See that they are picked clean before oiling, and that the oiler does not get oil on all the leather of the roll. Oil the back and middle rolls twice a week, always cleaning before oiling. Some mill on different classes of work require more, and some less oiling, and cleaning. Have the section men take out and put in the rolls. Never allow the spinners to do it. See that none are taken out that will run. Watch this closely and you will keep your roll bill down.

See that the roving traverse has a good stroke. Let it come as near the ends of the rolls as possible without running out at the sides. Short strokes will wear out your rolls fast. Keep the steel rolls clean, having the spinners clean them every week, or oftener, if necessary. When oiling leather rolls, take them out, wipe the arbors off with good waste before oiling. Keep the weight levers in line. Do not have some of them high and some down on the creel boards. Keep your stirrups in the center between the steel rolls. Watch the front and back saddles. Keep the proper weight on the rolls and never let them get dry for want of oil. Worn thread guides should be replaced by new ones, and see that they are set. Place your set on the spindle and have it perfectly true. Set the guides where the thread passes through in the center. Set the guides the correct distance from the top of the bobbin by raising, or lowering the thread board. Keep the ring rails lined and leveled, and lifting rods clean. Lard oil is good to use on the lifting rods to keep them from sticking. There are many tangled bobbins made by the lifting rods sticking or dragging. Once a week is sufficient to oil them. Sometimes the wire traveler cleaners become bent out of shape. Use a gauge to set these at the correct distance from the rings. Worn rings wear out travelers and make bad running work. When they become worn, take them out and turn them over. If both sides are worn, put in a new one. Do not let them

Guessing Blank.

A prize of \$2.00 will be paid to the first subscriber to name the article which wins the first prize in the contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning." No subscriber will be allowed to make more than two guesses. When you read an article which you think to be of special merit, fill in the blank below and send it to us and you may get the \$2.00.

1913.

I guess that the article signed—..... will win first prize in the contest on "Practical and Efficient Spinning."

(Signed)

Address

get worn and sharp before replacing them with new ones, or you will have bad running work. See that the travelers you are using fit the flange on the ring. There are so many makes and styles of travelers that it is hard to say which one is the best. I like the round point better than the square point, but the ones which make my work run well might not suit yours. Whatever kind you use, do not let them run too long without changing.

It is very important to watch out for dirty, gummy spindles and those not properly set. Setting and plumbing spindles should be done by someone who knows the business if you want good results. "Jack-legs" will put you out of business on this work. Line and level the rails, and have all old packing taken out when you start this work. Use the very best oil for the spindles. See that the bolster and bases are clean and free from gum. Worn wicking on your bolsters should be replaced with new. You cannot get a steady running spindle with a bad bolster. See that the steps and bottom ends of the spindles are in good shape. Adjust the step by screwing up or down to keep the shake out of the spindle, or it will cause weak yarn. Never use cheap oil for the spindles as it has a tendency to gum and stick. Oil of about 33 to 38 specific gravity is good. See that the oiler does not miss any spindles. Blow the bases out to keep them clean. Keep the tips on the oil tubes, or lint will collect there and get into the base. Oil the spindles every two weeks.

Have the bands as nearly the same size as possible. Roving bands, about 120 to the pound and out on with about 2 pounds tension, will give you very good results. If they are too slack they will make slack yarn, and if too tight they absorb too much power. See that the bobbins fit the spindle cups, neither too loosely or too tightly. Give the spinners just as many sides as they can keep neat and clean, and all ends up. If they are given too much they will have dirty sides, make waste and low production. Teach the spinners to put the white cotton in their pockets or waste box and not on the floor. Some say they have a waste picker to pick it from the sweepings, but the cotton is hardly fit to use any more after being dirty. Do not allow any excuses for dirty sides, or they will become chronic and soon you will have a dirty and bad running room. Do not use flap rags or you will have gousy yarn. Have boards made with flannels on them to run off the threads boards. Have the doffers ready when the frames are full. Never allow more than one frame stopped at a time for doffing. Make the doffers piece up all ends before leaving a frame. Lapped ends on the bobbins make waste and ruins the bobbins. Make the doffer pick up a bobbin when he drops it. If they are kicked around on the floor they get oily and dirty and not fit for anything except waste.

Keep the twist as near the standard as possible. Some stock requires more twist than others. Do not have the drafts too long or short. Seven to on single roving, 10 to 11 1-2 on double roving is about right. Setting the rolls depends on the length of the staple of the cotton being used. Set the front and middle rolls 1-8 inch further apart than the length of the staple. Set from center to center

of the rolls. Set the gears 2-3 deep. Do not run the work on gears with teeth broken out. See that the rolls run steadily and not in a jerky way, for the yarn will be cut. Do not overspeed the frames for this makes waste and not yarn. Too high a spindle speed will make the bobbins jump or crawl and make weak yarn, bad dunning work and many shaky spindles.

Watch the cost and supplies. Keep both down. Get right behind the section men about dead spindles, as they look bad. Do not spend too much time in the office. Stay in the room and keep it clean so that you will not be ashamed for anyone to come in at any time. Watch out for the small things and the larger ones will take care of themselves. Keep the belts clean. Train the help to be at their places at starting time. Watch out for bad work at your spoolers and warpers, these are important. Mr. Spinner, if you want to be successful, keep your eyes on the frame and your feet on the floor.

Band Boy.

Number Twenty-Six.

How to obtain quantity and quality in spinning is no small problem, but there is a way, and a best way. And this we are all seeking.

It seems to me that the first thing worth due consideration from the overseer is the weight or number of the roving. I only mention number, because at this writing we are going to treat spinning, hence we must suppose the roving to be all right. Without good roving successful spinning is impossible. Anyway, the overseer should watch closely the number, for in the numbers depend largely the success of the whole room, because their effect is a general one. Really, I do not know of any one hindrance that can do so much damage in so short a time as the number.

The next thing worthy of attention, which has its effect on the whole room, is the humidity. There can hardly be set a standard of a degree of humidity for all rooms, for different conditions and numbers of yarn require different degrees of humidity. I find that 50 or 60 degrees is all that is necessary, and too much is sure to cause trouble, as well as too little.

Another great factor in spinning is the temperature. This not only effects the work in the room, but also has its effect on the help. Therefore, it is necessary that the temperature be kept at a normal degree, and good judgment or to show when a room is too hot or cold.

As for drafts, my experience has been that good results can be gotten with from 6 to 8 draft on single creel roving.

The next essential to good spinning is the right kind and number of traveler to be used. One thing that I have found is that only one make of traveler for the same ring, in my experience, has run successfully and given satisfaction. This prompts me to say that in my judgment the best thing to do is to find which make suits your rings best, use it and no other. This is my idea from experience. As to the number of travelers, there can hardly be a standard set, even on the same number of yarn, for there are so many things that cause variations. The age of the ring affects the number of the travelers to be used. For example: I see

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good results from No. 3 travelers runs best, when frames are full or on No. 17s warp, and No. 3 traveler empty. In other words, we want a on 17 filling. The best way to regulate the number of the travelers, I break down when your warp frame think, is to put on a number that is full, and one that will not cause

too much friction and break when the bobbins are empty.

Oiling is also a thing for much consideration. In oiling there are three ways of making mistakes. First, too much roll; next, too little, and third, putting it in at the wrong place, and this especially counts for much on the roller. The rollers should be kept oiled just often enough to keep them slightly moist with oil and still not enough to rub off of the steel rolls, nor enough to get on the leather of the leather rolls. The latter has a great deal to do with getting black oil on the yarn. On the other hand, if the rolls get too dry they will sometimes run irregularly and make knotty, kinky yarn. The other parts of the frames should be oiled carefully, for good oiling not only helps in quantity and quality, but also helps much in supplies being decreased. The oiling of the spindles is a very important point and should be carefully looked after.

Now for the bands and band boys. Are they worth consideration? I say "yes, indeed," for these two have something to do with every bobbin of yarn spun. Therefore it is necessary that the bands be made of the best material, twisted and made right and then tied on to make good yarn, not soft. The size of the band ought to be well considered too, to suit the whorl.

Next I will mention the overhauling and plumbing of the spindles. This ought to be done once or twice a year. The steel rolls ought to be kept in good shape and cleaned twice a year or more, and the frames lined and leveled.

Cleanliness is essential to good work, that we know is true. Begin with the floor. I believe that a good clean floor is the best inducement to the help to keep the machines clean. If the frames are kept clean, the lumps and gouts will be lessened considerably, for a large per cent of lumps and gouts come from dirty machinery.

The belts also require attention in order to help in production. They should be cleaned regularly and taken up if found to be slack.

Proper twist is another important means of obtaining good running work. It is especially important to have plenty of twist for good warps, and in getting production.

Next I will mention the most important work in connection with spinning. This is doffing. It might be properly called the governor of production, because if all the other necessary things mentioned are hurriedly done, and the doffing half done, the production will not be what it should, but will vary much with the variation in speed and the perfection in doffing. Not only does doffing affect the production, but the quality of the work is affected in that the ends are very often left down, thus leaving the spinner with torn up sides and lapping ends also, both of which are calculated to do harm. Let us remember that doffing time is a strenuous time for the spinner at best. My advice is to have the head doffer or section hand to put about 100 per cent of his time with the doffers and end pieces and never let more than one or two frames be stopped at a time. All bobbins should be kept off of the floor.

The next feature is the backbone of all. We have discussed what we must do, now we come face to face with the people the work has to be done by. The question in brief is, how is the best way to manage

First, the overseer should be an upright, sober man, with good judgment and business principles, and of an appreciative nature, and the second hand should be the same kind of a man. The section men should be, first of all, attentive to their work and say what they mean, mean what they say, with due respect for the help. A great deal depends on the section men, especially where most of the help are children. Another disadvantage in this room is that there is no way except by watching, of detecting what spinner or doffer does a bad piece of work. In the face of this fact there are only two methods by which the help can successfully be dealt with. One is by enforcing strict discipline, and close watching. The better way is to deal with them with love, kindness and discipline, so that they will respect themselves, the overseer and section men too much to do an act detrimental to either of them or to the company. If a spirit of this kind can be created among the majority of the help, a victory will have been won. It is absolutely impossible for all of the help to be watched at the same time. In dealing with help, the most critical part of the day is in placing them. Every employee ought to do his own work and do all of it too. Show the help that their job, be it ever so humble, carries with it responsibilities, and that you are trusting them with that responsibility.

In conclusion I will say that the spooling and warping ought to be attentively seen after, or good yarn from the spinning frames can easily be botched up with knots and kinks on these machines. My last advice to the overseer and second hand is to keep wide awake if you are seeking success in spinning. If either become drowsy, your section men will nod and all of the help will go to sleep, and results will be naught, even if everything else is all right. Pushing the help, together with knowledge of the machinery, is indispensable to successful and efficient spinning.

Son.

Shipley Replies to Parker.

(Continued from page 3.)

cloth or as garments. Further, it is well known that upon the cheaper cloths, broadly known as "domestics," the percentage of margins between the mill and the consumer is vastly less than upon the finer cloths. With all possible allowance for whatever errors of analysis or calculation which may have been made by us, we see no reason for amending our representation to you on Feb. 8, namely, that broadly speaking, the Parker schedule would raise the Dingley rates in many respects, would be prohibitive in all applicable respects, and makes reductions only upon cloths not ordinarily subject to foreign competition.

Respectfully submitted,

Frederic B. Shipley,
Philip F. Timpson,

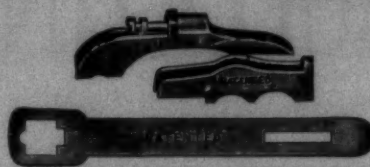
Committee.

New York, March 4, 1913.

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THURSDAY, MARCH 13

No Regrets.

The news that the Legislature of North Carolina has adjourned will be received by the cotton manufacturers with a feeling of relief and there are none who will express regrets.

The North Carolina Legislature is no worse than that of other states in fact, we believe that it is fair and honest to say that they have shown more disposition to listen to the cotton manufacturers than have similar bodies in other States.

In every Legislature, there are men, often well meaning, who wish to make reputations for themselves and hearing much and knowing little about the child labor problem they introduce bills to regulate what is represented to them to be a great evil.

North Carolina is particularly fortunate in the fact that her Legislature convenes only once every two years and she can sympathize with the States that are afflicted with annual sessions.

They do not understand mill conditions or the relations between the operative and the mill managers and it is easy for professional agitators to mislead them.

Cotton Futures Bill.

We commend Senator E. D. Smith of South Carolina for his recent effort to force the United States Senate to vote upon his bill to regulate contracts for future delivery of cotton.

We know that many cotton manufacturers or probably a majority of the mill presidents and treasurers of the South are opposed to the bill, but we stand squarely with Senator Smith and favor any bill looking to the regulation of trading in cotton futures, and we would not object to the passage of a measure that would force the New York Cotton Exchange to entirely retire from business.

It is a vampire that contributes nothing to the common good and lives upon the misfortune of others. For years it has turned a deaf ear to the appeals of the cotton manufacturers for an honest contract and only very small changes have been made in the old contract form.

In our opinion it is the most crooked game that is now allowed to exist under the laws of the United States and the Louisiana Lottery and similar institutions that have

been legislated out of existence were less dangerous and far more honest than the New York Cotton Exchange system.

Can any game be on the square that shows such a minute percentage of winners who play from the outside and such a large percentage of winners on the inside.

The men in the South who have played the cotton future game and quit winners can all find standing room in the little ring in the cotton exchanges over which the trading is done while those who have played and lost would form a solid line from Charlotte to New York.

A few years ago when a similar bill was before Congress, two men from North Carolina went to Washington and earnestly defended the New York Cotton Exchange before the Congressional committee.

At that time those two men were jointly more than a million dollars ahead of the game, but in less than twelve months both of them not only lost what they had won but enough more to financially ruin them.

When there are no winners in the game except those on the inside and it takes no great brain to discern that it can not be on the square.

The New York Cotton Exchange would have the world believe that the object of allowing low grade cotton to be delivered upon contracts is a philanthropic effort to assist the farmer in disposing of his off grade cotton. The real and only object of allowing low grade cotton to be delivered on contracts is that it prevents the holder of those contracts from accepting the delivery of cotton on them and enables those on the inside to force the holder of contracts to sell under pressure.

If the New York Cotton Exchange had any desire to offer the mill people and the public an honest contract they would prohibit the delivery on contracts of any cotton below strict low middling and make two or more points in the South delivery points on contracts with the sellers' option of delivering to or from those points. The present system is however too profitable and we can hope for no change until such time as Congress will pass a bill similar to that introduced by Senator Smith of South Carolina.

The New York Cotton Exchange members have led many cotton manufacturers to believe that it would ruin the cotton manufacturing industry if the Cotton Exchange would be abolished but there is no basis for any such belief because cotton is too stable a product and the supply and demand would govern the price.

The cotton manufacturer wants a

steady price for cotton while the profits of the cotton speculators depend upon fluctuations in price and the more sudden and violent the greater the speculators' profits. The interests of the two are diametrically opposite and every manufacturer can recall occasions when he has lost orders for goods because of a sudden drop in the price of futures although the spot cotton which he had to buy had made no decline.

The South is dotted with the graves of suicides who played the cotton future game and is covered with the wrecks of industries and business firms whose money went to swell the fortunes of the members of the New York Cotton Exchange.

We have paid a great price in blood and in industries and while their money and influence can allow them to continue the game for awhile yet, the time is coming when there will be retribution.

Getting Results.

A machinery manufacturer who recently spent some time in the South said, "I obtained better results from my advertising in the Southern Textile Bulletin than from any other medium and I am not surprised for I not only find it in every mill, but find also that it is closely read."

Having more paid subscribers among Southern cotton mills than any other journal, the Southern Textile Bulletin is by far the best advertising medium for the South.

New York Child Labor.

The National Child Labor Committee has its headquarters in New York and we would naturally suppose that they had made the working conditions in their own state ideal and entirely eliminated child labor there before pointing out the "horrible conditions" which they say exist in the Southern cotton mills.

On Feb. 12th, the New York state factory investigating committee made a report to the New York legislature which said in part:

"Children of tender years slave for hours in canning sheds, with their blistered fingers wrapped in rags and likewise in tenements making toys, flowers and plumes, and women toil sometimes for mere pittance in industrial establishments in this state. The report says that canners operating in the rural districts have never obeyed the state child labor law, 'because they never had to.' The employment of mere babies, the commission said, has been the result and it adds of 1,250 children found at work in 33 sheds, the oldest was 14 years old and the youngest was three. In the large canneries the work keeps up pretty regularly during a season of four or five months. A week of 85.94, in one case 119 1-4 working hours, is not followed by a week of comparative rest, but by another almost as bad."

It would appear from this report that the National Child Labor Committee can find plenty of work to do at home.

**BYRD TEXTILE MACHINERY AND
SUPPLY CO.**

DURHAM, N. C.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in

MILL SUPPLIES, MACHINERY, ETC.

N. C. SELLING AGENTS

DOUGLAS & CO'S. MILL STARCHES.**CARDS,
DRAWING,****COTTON
MILL MACHINERY****SPINNING
FRAMES,****MASON MACHINE WORKS**

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.**COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES****MULES,
LOOMS.****PERSONAL NEWS**

R. L. Smith is now fixing looms at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

L. F. Holcomb is now overseer of carding at the Hillsboro (Texas) Cotton Mills.

Whit Russell has been promoted to overseer of dyeing at the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

C. A. Martin has resigned as slasher tender at the Dilling Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

S. M. Harrington has been promoted to overseer of carding at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

J. H. McDowell is now superintendent of the Sanders Spinning Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

C. L. Upchurch has resigned as overseer of spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 4, Charlotte, N. C.

J. W. Manley has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Inverness Mills, Winston, N. C.

M. C. Fleming is overhauling spinning at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

C. E. Cole has accepted the position of night overseer of weaving at Brookford, N. C.

H. M. Robinson has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Clifton (S. C.) Mills No. 4.

C. F. Ledford, of Gastonia, N. C., has accepted a position at Dallas, N. C.

Henry Guyton has been promoted to second hand in spinning at Erwin Mill, West Durham, N. C.

C. C. Miller, of Roanoke Rapids, N. C., is now overseer spinning at the Alexander City (Ala.) Mills.

R. D. Smith has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Alexander City (Ala.) Mills.

Gus Winecoff has resigned as overseer of dyeing at the Highland Park Mills, Rock Hill, S. C.

Talley has resigned as overseer of the cloth room at the Alexander City (Ala.) Mills.

Geo. E. Barlow has resigned as secretary and treasurer of the Atlantic and Gulf Mills, Quitman, Ga.

E. C. Fleming has resigned as overseer of carding at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss., to become carder and spinner at the Kosciusko (Miss.) Cotton Mills.

Alex Davies has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

J. B. Cothran has been promoted to head loom fixer at the Watts Mill, Laurens, S. C.

W. N. Chapman, of Greenville, S. C., is now denn warper tender at the Bervard (N. C.) Mills.

Jas. Farrington, of the Highland Park Mills, has accepted a position as section hand in spinning at the Atherton Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

R. F. Coble will be superintendent of the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, when the new owners take charge May 1st.

J. W. Hyde has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Lavonia, S. C., to become carder and spinner at Wellford, S. C.

P. M. Tice, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position as section hand in spinning at the Anderson (S. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. D. Beachum, assistant superintendent of the Chiquola Mfg. Co., Honea Path, S. C., has been visiting at Anderson, S. C.

C. P. Tisdale has been promoted from card grinder to overseer of carding at the Klotho Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. A. Davis, of Pell City, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Denison (Texas) Mills.

N. M. Neal, formerly of the Avondale (Ala.) Mills, has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

T. F. King, overseer of carding of the Martel Mills, Atlanta, Ga., now has charge of the spinning also.

H. E. Harden has resigned as section hand in spinning at the Pepperton Mill, Jackson, Ga., and is now overhauling at the Newnan (Ga.) Mills.

William Miller, formerly overseer of carding at the Hartsville (S. C.) Mills is now overseer spinning and assistant superintendent of the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C.

E. F. Vaughan, formerly second hand in the cloth room at the Clifton (S. C.) Mills, now has a position at the Arkwright Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

J. O. Epps has resigned as overseer of carding at the Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

F. P. Teal has been transferred from night overseer of carding to day overseer of carding at the Marlboro Mill No. 4, McColl, S. C.

J. R. Craig, of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Chadwick-Hoskins Mills, Pineville, N. C.

Joe Wooten has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

L. A. Huggins has been promoted from second hand to overseer of night spinning at the Majestic Mill, Belmont, N. C.

W. J. Hamilton, of North Charlotte, N. C., is now second hand in carding at the Icecorlee Mills, Monroe, N. C.

J. C. Searcy has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Osage Mills, Bessemer City, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Inverness Mills, Winston, N. C.

G. R. Hooper, overseer of carding at the Flint Mill, Gastonia, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the new Highland Cotton Mills, High Point, N. C.

E. M. Walters has been transferred from overseer of spinning at Chadwick-Hoskins Mill No. 2 (Hoskins Mill) to a similar position at Mill No. 4 (Louise Mill).

Jake H. Goins, formerly of the Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Hoskins Mill, Charlotte, N. C.

W. L. Lowry, formerly superintendent of the Monroe (N. C.) Cotton Mills, but now with the New York Mills, Oneida County, N. Y., paid us a visit last week.

N. Walker has resigned as second hand in spinning at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C., to accept a similar position at the Proximity Mfg. Co., of the same place.

E. A. Ellis has resigned as machinist at the York Cotton Mills, Yorkville, S. C., to accept a similar position at the Warren Mfg. Co., Warrenton, S. C.

Jas. A. Fowler has resigned as overseer of weaving at Locke Mills, Concord, N. C., and accepted a similar position at the Lauderdale Mills, Meridian, Miss.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16**Superintendents
and Overseers****Liberty Cotton Mill,****Clayton, N. C.**P. M. White Superintendent
A. C. Atkinson Carder and Spinner
S. R. Suggs Master Mechanic**Prendergast Cotton Mill,****Prendergast, Tenn.**P. M. Keller Supt.
J. H. Moore Carder
C. C. Riddle Spinner
Jno. Crigg Master Mechanic**Lakeside Mill,****Burlington, N. C.**H. L. Dearmon Superintendent
W. F. Campbell Carder and Spinner
J. W. Small Weaver
T. M. Faucette Cloth Room
G. M. Jones Dyer**Elmira Mill,****Burlington, N. C.**W. E. Stafford Superintendent
J. H. Coleman Carder
John Tate Spinner
W. B. Morgan Weaver
J. B. Foster Cloth Room
J. L. Kinvers Master Mechanic**Gainesville Cotton Mill,****Gainesville, Ga.**W. E. Cheswell Supt.
Mike Elliott Carder
J. J. Bates Spinner
N. W. Garner Weaver
A. P. Jones Cloth Room
A. P. Jones Master Mechanic**New Century Mill,****South Boston, Va.**M. W. Driver Supt.
S. W. Hedgepath Carder
M. C. Duncan Spinner
F. T. Hunt Cloth Room
E. D. Farbush Master Mechanic**Enterprise Mills,****Enterprise, Ala.**W. B. Glenn Supt.
D. D. James Carder
W. W. Langston Spinner
J. F. Clark Weaver
L. Baggett Cloth Room
Chas. Fagin Master Mechanic

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Shelby, N. C.—The Lily Mill and Power Co. are now having their new tenement houses painted.

Gastonia, N. C.—It is reported that the Ozark Mills are considering plans for doubling the capacity of their mill which now has 10,724 spindles on 30's to 60's yarns.

Cherryville, N. C.—The Mellville Manufacturing Co. has rebuilt its Manufacturing Co. has rebuilt its by fire some time ago.

Anderson, S. C.—It is reported that a syndicate has been formed, headed by a St. Louis, Mo., man to purchase the Cox Mills which are to be sold at public auction on April 3rd, 1913.

Gaffney, S. C.—The Globe Mills are installing 36 Crompton and Knowles Automatic looms for the manufacture of towels. The company is also having an office building erected at their plant.

Newbern, N. C.—John C. Bauman manager of the Maysville (N. C.) Cotton Mill Co., was here recently. He stated that he expected to open an office at this place and promote a cotton mill here.

Headland, Ga.—The organization of a local company to erect a \$100,000 cotton mill is being agitated at this place. No definite information has been given out regarding the movement.

Social Circle, Ga.—The stockholders and creditors of the Social Circle Cotton Mill held a meeting last week in an effort to effect a reorganization.

Royston, Ga.—There is a movement on foot for the establishment of a cotton mill here. J. F. Lee, cashier of the Royston Bank, who is interested in the plan, states that the plan is to induce capitalists to build a large mill here.

Lanett, Ala.—The Lanett Cotton Mills have placed an order with the Saco-Lowell Shops for spinning frames to the amount of 40,000 spindles. This machinery will be used to replace old frames that will be thrown out.

China Grove, N. C.—A. L. Patterson and J. S. Efrd of Albemarle were here this week for the purpose of locating a site for a knitting mill. They were met at the depot by a number of representative citizens and were driven over the place in automobiles and were much pleased but could not give out anything definite in regard to their conclusions. They left for Lexington and will probably visit other points, but the result of their investigations will not be made for several weeks.

Maysville, N. C.—The new Maysville Cotton Mills Co. has been granted a franchise by the town of Maysville for furnishing light and power. The Maysville Co. was recently organized and the construction of their plant, which is to be 103x235 feet, will begin at an early date.

Monroe, Ga.—The Monroe Cotton Mills are shut down while installing an engine which was recently purchased from the Clover (S. C.) Mfg. Co. This is the engine which was recently advertised for sale through the columns of the Southern Textile Bulletin.

Savannah, Ga.—H. A. Cook, of the Charlotte (N. C.) Bagging Co., proposes organizing a company to build a jute cotton bagging mill. Investments of about \$7,500 for the location, and building, \$10,000 for the working capital and \$25,000 for the machinery are contemplated.

Brevard, N. C.—William C. Cleveland, president of the Brevard Cotton Mill, is negotiating with a syndicate for the sale of the mill. Dudley L. Jennings, president of the Beaumont Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., is a member of the syndicate interested in the purchase of the Brevard Mills.

Lilesville, N. C.—The stockholders of the proposed new cotton mill at this place met last week in Lilesville and considered sites and plans for the building. The site has been practically decided upon. Representatives of the railroad were present, and arrangements were made for placing sidetracks to the proposed site of the building.

Chickamauga, Ga.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Crystal Springs Bleachery, held Tuesday at Chickamauga, it was decided to issue \$400,000 in bonds and proceed with the erection of the half-million dollar cotton mill at Chickamauga. The stockholders also decided to increase the capital stock of the plant to \$1,000,000.

West Point, Miss.—The West Point Cotton Mills have been sold to a party of North Carolina cotton mill men who will enlarge and improve the property, and will have the mills in operation just as soon as the reorganization is completed and the improvements made. This property is located on two railroads, just outside of the corporate limits of the city.

Lawrenceburg, Tenn.—Steps have been taken to start a hosiery mill at this place. J. W. Martin, of the May Hosiery Mills, Nashville, Tenn., is said to be at the head of the new company. A building has been secured, and preparations are being made to ship the machinery.

Citizens of Lawrenceburg have been making efforts for more than a year to secure such an industry, and provided the business reaches proportions of an annual payroll of \$40,000 for labor a building and site is to be donated.

Kannapolis, N. C.—The Cannon Mill, which was recently built at Kannapolis, will begin operations this week. The new mill will have 600 looms and about 250 hands will be employed. The mill adjoins the other plant of the Cannon Mfg. Co. and will be operated in connection with it.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Memphis Cotton Manufacturing Co., recently reported as incorporated with a capital stock of \$250,000, of which \$175,000 has been subscribed, has elected the following officers: Geo. W. Fooshe, president; G. H. Barney, vice-president; A. L. Gardner, vice-president; W. T. McLain, secretary. The directors of the company are J. H. Lines, Geo. W. Fooshe, A. L. Gardner, G. H. Barney, W. T. McLain and J. H. Robinson. The company proposes to erect a manufacturing plant to cost, including buildings and machinery, about \$100,000. It is expected that building operations will begin in the next two months. The greater part of the machinery for this plant has been designed in Germany and it will take some time to receive this equipment and assemble it here. It is thought that the plant will be in operation by August. The company intends to manufacture cotton goods from linters, using the A. L. Gardner process for reclaiming linters.

Wytheville, Va.—The plant of the Wytheville Woolen and Knitting Mills will be offered at public sale in liquidation on Monday, March 24, at noon, on the premises. The sale will be conducted by Samuel T. Freeman & Son, auctioneers of Philadelphia. The property includes real estate comprising a three-story brick mill building 50 by 80 feet, with one-story brick boiler house, picker house and bleach house attached and land of three acres with spring water near the house. The machinery includes a complete equipment of woolen and knitting mill, cards, combs, mules, shears, cloth press, Branson knitters, finishing machinery, etc.

Cotton Mill Saving Club.

The boys and girls of the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mill are being encouraged to save their earnings and to this end there is in operation what is known as the Salisbury Cotton Mill Saving Club, and to this all boys and girls under 16 years of age are eligible for membership. Several prizes will be offered during the present year, in all cash prizes to the amount of \$35. To the boy

making the largest deposit during the year will be awarded one of these prizes, and there is a second prize. The same prize will be awarded the girl under 16 making the largest and second largest deposit during the year. In addition to these four per cent interest is paid on savings. Already the club has been the means of quite a number of children saving neat sums, the total being quite a considerable amount.

Fire at Bessemer City, N. C.

Fire last week destroyed three residences belonging to the Osage Manufacturing Company, located near the Episcopal church. The church was threatened for a while but by heroic efforts of citizens this was saved. The amount of loss is not given, though it is probably partly covered by insurance. The household goods of the families occupying the houses were partly saved.

Night School at Durham Hosiery Mills.

The night school of Durham (N. C.) Hosiery Mill No. 1 opened its spring session last week in the building used for that purpose near the mill. The pupils—the operatives of the mill—who have been attending for the past two years, are very enthusiastic over the opening. They have during the past sessions been energetic and studious and have made wonderful progress, which is very gratifying to the management of the mills.

Interurban Mill League.

Regulations for the Interurban Baseball League of mill teams in the Anderson, (S. C.) section will be decided upon at a meeting to be held at Pelzer on March 15. The new league has been formed with the following officers: President, John A. Hudgens, Pelzer; vice president, W. M. Sherard, Williamston; secretary and treasurer, W. E. Hammon, Pelzer. The members of the executive committee are C. C. Cobb, Walter Kelly, S. T. Buchanan, C. W. Parker and T. B. Wallace.

Membership in the league will be had by the mills of Anderson, Piedmont, Greenville, Williamston, Pelzer, Belton and Honea Path.

Young Man Fatally Hurt.

A very serious accident happened at the Oconee Mills Company's plant at Westminster, S. C., last week, when Ithamer Puckett, youngest son of G. P. Puckett, was caught in a carding machine. Both of his hands were so severely mangled that it is feared they will have to be amputated.

Shooting Scrape at Great Falls.

William R. Young, an employee of the Southern Power Company at Great Falls shot Austin Lybrand, a textile employee of the Republic Mills, Great Falls, S. C., Saturday night about 9 o'clock with a pistol. He was shot in the back, just under one of the shoulder blades and the bullet glanced upward. Young fired twice, only one ball taking effect. It is believed that Lybrand will recover unless blood poisoning sets in.

Young, who claims he shot in self-defense, surrendered to the authorities. The cause of the trouble is not known.

Wingate's Carbide Lighting Generator.

W. P. Wingate, superintendent of the Rodman-Heath Cotton Mills, Waxhaw, N. C., has manufactured a carbide lighting generator with capacity for 10 lights. Mr. Wingate's generator is built on the same principle as the best of the patented ones but it has some unique advantages over them. One of the best things about it is the "bubble-breaker," the function of which is to wash and purify the gas. Another distinct advantage is in the automatic feed cut off and the arrangement of the overflow and conveyance pipe.

Fatally Burned in Mill.

Ira Bowen, an employe of Brogon Cotton Mills, Anderson, S. C., was probably fatally burned last Thursday when he was caught in a dust room of the mill which was on fire.

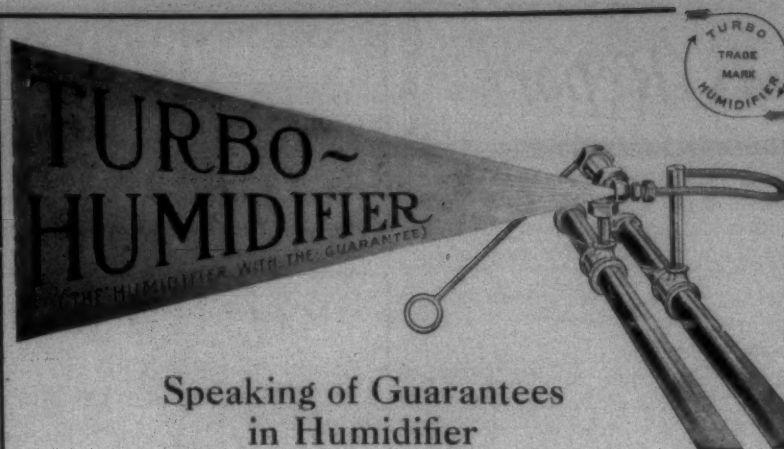
Bowen, on learning of the fire, hurried into the dust room to ascertain if the flames had been conveyed through the blower pipe system. He stepped inside just as the flames came through the pipe. The cotton and other inflammable materials on the floor caught fire as if they were so much powder. The door of the room was closed by a gust of wind and Bowen was entrapped. When rescued he was hurried to a hospital, where he died the following day. He inhaled the flames.

The fire did no damage to the mill.

North Carolina Labor Bill.

The following is the text of the Labor Bill as finally enacted by the North Carolina Legislature:

Section 1. That no child under 12 years of age shall be employed or work in any factory or manufacturing establishment within this State: Provided, that no child between the ages of 12 and 13 years shall be employed or work in a factory except in apprenticeship ca-



Speaking of Guarantees in Humidifier

We were the originators of guaranteed humidity. Couldn't see why you were not entitled to a result. But this platform sometimes adds to the selling price—because we figure the conditions that you nominate. If you don't nominate the same conditions, then naturally you can get a lower price elsewhere.

Here's a case in point. Customer gave job to competitor—36 heads. Has continued to purchase 50 more at so much per to attain the performance we guaranteed.

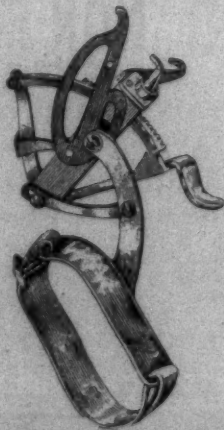
Our original price was higher—but the final price plus the bother was not.

THE G. M. PARKS CO.
FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 32 West Trade St., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

The Byrd Knotter

Price \$20.00



Simple of Operation
Durability Guaranteed

Small Repair Cost

Byrd Manufacturing Co.

DURHAM, N. C.

capacity, and only then after having attended school four months in the preceding 12 months.

Sec. 2. That no person under 12 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work in any mill, factory, or manufacturing establishment in this state between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Sec. 3. That no child under 16 years of age shall be employed or permitted to work at night, nor shall any child under the age of 13 years be employed on day work in any mill, factory or manufacturing plant in this State, unless the person, firm, or corporation employing such child or permitting such child to work, shall have procured and shall keep on file and accessible to any inspector of factories or other authorized officer, charged with the enforcement of this act, a certificate from the parent, guardian, or person standing in loco parentis to any such child, which certificate shall show the name and age of such child, and in case such child is under 13 and more than 12 years of age, said certificate must set forth the fact that such child has attended school four months in the preceding 12 months.

Sec. 4. That any person, firm or corporation, agent or manager of any firm or corporation, who wilfully, whether for himself or for such firm or corporation, employs or permits to work any child in violation of any of the provisions of this act, and whoever, having under his control as parent, guardian, or otherwise, shall wilfully set forth any false statement in the certificate of employment herein required, or otherwise suffers such children to be employed or to work in violation of any of the provisions of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sec. 5. That it shall be the duty of the County Superintendent of Public Schools to investigate any violation of this act and to report the same to the solicitor of the judicial district in which said violation occurred, together with the names of all witnesses.

Sec. 6. That all laws and clauses of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 7. That this act shall be in force from and after the first day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

Lambert Caspers, a Chicago attorney, told this story at a recent Y. M. C. A. banquet:

A Kansas farmer, a Dane, applied for naturalization papers. The judge asked him:

"Are you satisfied with the general conditions of the country?"

"Does the government suit you?" queried the judge.

"Yes, yes; only I would like to see more rain," replied the farmer.

AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. & Treas.

THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER

JOHN HILL Southern Representative, Third Nat. Bank Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—A good volume of being satisfied to meet present business was done in the cotton goods market last week though the amount was not as large as that for the previous week. In the primary goods market additional orders were received for various lines of cotton goods. Finer gingham for dress purposes are selling well with jobbers and retailers taking goods which retail at 25 cents and upward. Further strength was given to the heavy cotton goods by additional orders, and buyers express some surprise at the well sold up condition of many of the mills.

Business was none too heavy, so far as commissions were concerned, but there was no apparent softening of values in the cotton goods trade. Prints were quiet and steady and both bleached and brown goods were in moderate request. Ducks remained in a well sold up condition and as a result prices are very firm. Colored cottons were generally steady at recent levels. In jobbing circles the feature of cotton goods was the continued demand for dress fabrics. Both wash and white goods shared in this with the best business in both lines in novelties. Staple dress goods had normal sale, but the domestic grades were by no means active. Buyers in this line showed little disposition to cover in anticipation of future needs.

Business in the export end of the cotton goods trade was not very heavy last week. Some fair business was received from miscellaneous markets, but the demand from China was hindered badly by the fluctuations of silver there.

The week was not very productive of any amount of business in print cloths and convertibles. Buyers showed little desire to operate freely and aside from a little active trading in the first part of the week, business was featureless. Very few important changes in the prices were indicated. The best part of the business in this line was done in sateens. These fabrics were badly wanted for immediate use and toward the end of the week, merchandise available for prompt shipment commanded premiums ranging from 1-16 to 1-8 of a cent per yard.

Trading was quiet in the Fall River print cloth market last week, although prices generally held firm. The total sales were estimated at 125,000 pieces, slightly less than the total for the previous week. Buy-prompt delivery and few contracts have been placed further ahead than June. Of the total sales about 100,000 pieces were for spot or early deliveries.

All styles, with the exception of 38 1-2 inch, 64x64, which was shaded an eighth of a cent, have been sold at the same quoted prices which held during the previous week. Manufacturers are still not anxious for contracts very far ahead and buyers are holding off.

Current prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York as follows:

Prt clths, 28-in, std.	4	—
28-in, 64x60s	3 7-8	—
4-yd, 80x80s	7 1-4	—
Gray goods, 39-in,		
68x72	5 3-4 to 5 7-8	
38 1/2-in, std	5 1-4 to 5 3-8	
Brown drills, std.	8 1-4	—
Sheetings, south-		
ern, std	8	to 8 1-4
3-yard	7 3-8 to 7 1-2	
4-yd, 56x60s	6 3-8	—
Denims, 9-oz	14	to 17
Stark, 8-oz. duck	14	—
Hartford, 11-oz, 40-		
inch duck	16 7/8	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	13 3-4	—
Std fancy prints	5 1-2	—
Std gingham	6 1-4 to 6 1-2	
Fine dress gingham	1-2 to 9 1-4	
Kid fin. cambries	4 1-2 to 4 3-4	

Visible Supply of American Cotton.

Feb. 28, 1913	4,033,660
Previous week	4,135,951
This date last year	4,778,777

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, March 7.—The following statistics on the movement for the week ending Friday, March 7, were compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT.

This Yr.	
Port receipts	106,718
Overland to mills and Canada	19,627
Southern mill takings (est.)	50,000
Loss of stock at interior	18,757
Brought in sight for week	157,588
TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.	
Port receipts	8,476,023
Overland to mills and	
Canada	788,757
Southern mill takings (est.)	2,100,000
Stocks at interior towns in	
excess of Sept. 1	522,783

Brought into sight thus for season... 11,887,563
23,833 added to receipts for the season.

7,649 deducted from interior stocks

A gentleman who had been in Chicago only three days, but who had been paying attention to a prominent Chicago belle, wanted to propose, but was afraid he would be thought too hasty. He delicately broached the subject as follows:

"If I were to speak to you of marriage, after having only made your acquaintance three days ago, what would you say to it?"

"Well, I should say never put off till tomorrow that which you should have done the day before yesterday."—Ex.

"Friends have you noticed how the waist line changes nowadays? Today, in hugging your girl, you are liable to choke her—tomorrow you are liable to trip her up."—Ex.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

RICHARD A. BLYTHE

(INCORPORATED)

Cotton Yarns Mercerized and Natural

ALL NUMBERS

505-506 Mariner and Merchant Building

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

When you enjoy the economy of lubrication provided by



you discover that increased production means a great deal more than a slightly lower lubricant expense.

Figure out the saving involved in a 50% reduction of oil stains in your Carding, Twisting and Spinning. Then write us for test samples of NON-FLUID OIL for Comb-boxes, Roll Necks and Twister Rings.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

New York & New Jersey Lubricant Co.
165 Broadway, NEW YORK

SHAMBO SHUTTLE COMPANY
WOONSOCKET, R. I.
PATENT HAND THREADING SHUTTLES

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—There was a fair volume of new business in the yarn market last week. Some dealers got a large share of it, while others got only a small portion. It was a matter of price, and the dealers who could quote under competitors got the business. Some dealers said that they put through from 30 to 50 per cent more business than they did the previous week. The improvement in buying was due to lower prices. However, the greater part of the business continues to be hand to mouth.

Deliveries on old contracts were freely accepted and some were pressing for larger quantities. Knit good buyers, during last week were better buyers of yarns than weavers. So far as can be learned underwear and hosiery makers are in a strong position. There is no stock of finished goods in the hands of either manufacturers or jobbers of sufficient size to have a depressing effect on prices.

The demand for combed yarn is said by the dealers, to be below normal. There was a moderate demand for the higher grades of single yarns, and sales of five to ten thousand pounds were made on the basis of 28 1-2 cents for Eastern yarn.

Weavers in general are still buying from hand to mouth. During last week some of them bought 500 to 1,000 warps, but they said their buying was not in anticipation of future needs, but to cover orders already booked.

Business is generally good with manufacturers. Much of it is hand to mouth, but enough comes in to keep all their machinery in constant operation. There is a marked dullness in spots.

Southern Single Skeins.

4s to 8s	19	1b-19 1-2
10s	20	20 1-2
14s	21	20 1-2-21
16s	21	21 1-2
20s	22	22
26s	24	24 1-2
30s	26	26 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Skeins:

8s	19 1-2-20
10s	20 1-2
14s	20 1-2-21
16s	21 21 1-2
20s	22 22 1-2
24s	24 1-2
26s	25 25 1-2
30s	27
40s	36 1-2-37
50s	44
60s	50

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-4 slack	20 1-2
8-3 hard twist	18 1-2
8-3 hard twist	19

Southern Single Warps:

10s	20 1-2
12s	21
14s	21 21 1-2
16s	22
20s	22 1-2
24s	23 1-2
26s	24 24 1-2
20s	26 1-2
40s	26 36 1-2

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	20 20 1-2
10s	20 1-2-21
12s	21 1-2
14s	22
16s	22 1-2-23
20s	23 23 1-2
24s	24 1-2-25
26s	25 25 1-2
30s	27 27 1-2
40s	36 37
50s	43 44

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

8s	20
10s	20 1-2-21 1-2
12s	21 21 1-2
14s	21 22
16s	21 1-2-22 1-2
18s	22 1-2-23
20s	23
24s	23 1-2-24
26s	24 24 1-2
30s	25 1-2-26

Two-Ply Carded Peeler in Skeins:

20s	25 1-2-26
22s	26 1-2
24s	27
26s	27 1-2
30s	28 28 1-2
36s	34 34 1-2
40s	39 40
50s	45 46
60s	49 50

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	29 1-2-30
24s	30 1-2-31
30s	34 34 1-2
40s	41 42
50s	46 49
60s	57 59

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	31
24s	32
30s	35
40s	42 43
50s	46 49
60s	55 59
70s	66 70
80s	74 78

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks
N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Railroad Stock and Other High Grade Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill Stocks.

Bid Asked

Abbeville Cot. M., S. C.	100	
Aiken Mfg. Co., S. C.	35	
Amer. Spinning Co., S. C.	154	
Anderson C. M., S. C., pf	90	
Aragon Mills, S. C.	65	
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	91	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	40	
Avondale Mills, Ala.	115	120
Belton Cot. Mills, S. C.	100	
Brandon Mills, S. C.	75	85
Brogan Mills, S. C.	61	
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	51	
Capital Cot. Mills, S. C.	85	
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	100	
New issue	100	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	85	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C. pf	100	
Clifton Cot. Mills, S. C.	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	75	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	75	
Drayton Mills, S. C.	800	
Eagle & Phenix M., Ga.	85	100
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	165	
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C.	25	50
Enoree Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	65	70
Exposition C. Mills, Ga.	210	
Fairfield C. Mills, S. C.	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	
Gainesville Cotton Mills, Ga., common	65	
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	86	
Gluck Mills, S. C.	80	
Granby Cot. Mills, S. C.		
Granby C. M., S. C., pf		
Graniteville Mfg. Co., S. C.	140	145
Greenwood C. Mills, S. C.	57	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	100	103
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	102	
Hartsville C. M., S. C.	170	
Inman Mills, S. C.	105	
Inman Mills, S. C., pf	100	
Jackson Mills, S. C.	95	
King, John P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	80	86
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, S. C., preferred	98	
Langley Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Laurens C. Mills, S. C.	120	
Limestone C. Mills, S. C.	145	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	
Marlboro Mills, S. C.	60	75
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	110	
Mollobon Mfg. Co., S. C.	90	
Monarch Cot. Mills, S. C.	110	
Monaghan Mills, S. C.		
Newberry C. Mills, S. C.	135	140
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	135	
Norris C. Mills, S. C.	102	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., S. C., preferred	90	

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

Bid. Asked

Arista	80	
Arlington	141	
Avon		
Brown, common	115	
Cabarrus	125	130
Cannon	150	
Chadwick-Hoskins	90	
Chadwick-Hoskins, pf	101	
Cliffside	190	195
Cora	140	
Efird	115	126
Erwin	130	150
Erwin, preferred	105	
Gaston	90	
Gibson	101	
Gray	121	
Florence	134	
Highland Park	186	
Henrietta Mills	150	151
Loray	10	
Loray, preferred	90	
Lowell	181	
Lumberton	251	
Marion Mfg. Co.	100	
Mooreville	142	150
Modena	100	
Nakomis	200	
Patterson	120	
Raleigh	100	104
Roanoke	155	
Williamson	125	
Wiscasset	105	
Woodlawn	101	
Olympia Mills, S. C., pf		
Parker Cotton Mills, guaranteed	100	100 & in
preferred	60	
common	20	
Orr Cot. Mills, S. C.	91	
Ottaray Mills, S. C.	100	
Oconee Mills, common	100	
Oconee Mills, pf	100 & in.	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	104	106
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pf	100 & in.	
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.	135	
Pickens C. Mills, S. C.	100	
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.	144	160
Poe F. W.) Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	115
Richland C. M., S. C., pf		
Riverside Mills, S. C.	25	
Roanoke Mills, S. C.	140	160
Saxon Mill, S. C.	120	
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	64	
Spartan Mills, S. C.	111	115
Tucapau Mills, S. C.	260	
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	72	
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 1st pf	45	
Union-Buffalo Mills, S. C., 2nd pf	10	
Victor Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.	80	85
Warren Mfg. Co., pf	100	
Watts Mills, S. C.	70	
Williamston Mills, S. C.	115	
Woodruff C. Mills, S. C.	95	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C.		

Personal Items

J. C. Love, of Charlotte, N. C., is now overseer of spinning at Lowell Mill No. 2, Lowell, N. C.

W. C. Lowdermilk has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Capitola Mills, Marshall, N. C.

R. T. Grant has resigned as overseer of weaving at Anderson (S. C.) Mill No. 2.

T. F. Hoy has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Anderson (S. C.) Mill No. 1.

H. W. Darnell has resigned as overseer of weaving at Whitney, N. C., and moved to Spartanburg, S. C.

J. L. Bishop has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Whitney, S. C.

S. H. Evans has been promoted to second hand in carding at Pineville, N. C.

A. C. Giles, who has been fixing looms at Pineville, N. C., has resigned to accept same position at Victor Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

G. H. Baker of Carhartt Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is fixing looms at Chadwick Hoskins Mill No. 5, Pineville, N. C.

C. A. Mattison has been transferred from overseer of weaving at Anderson (S. C.) Mill No. 1 to a similar position at Mill No. 2.

W. M. Wilson, formerly assistant superintendent of the Maple Mills, Dillon, S. C., has become carder and spinner at the Knoxville (Tenn.) Mills.

W. B. Moore, treasurer of the Mills Mfg. Co., Greenville, S. C., sailed last week from New York on a pleasure trip to Europe.

W. J. Tallent has resigned as second hand in carding at the Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga., to become overseer of carding at Lenior City, Tenn.

G. A. Lay has resigned as night superintendent at the Avon Mills, Gastonia, N. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Capitola Mills, Marshall, N. C.

John L. Robinson has resigned as superintendent of the Buffalo Mill of the Lock Cotton Mills, Concord, N. C., to accept a position as overseer of spinning at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

G. W. Brigman has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at the Holt-Williamson Mfg. Co., Fayetteville, N. C., to become superintendent of the Ida Mill, Laurel Hill, N. C.

Burned to Death.

Mrs. Frye, wife of A. T. Frye, of the Peerless Mill, Lowell, N. C., was burned to death Monday, Mar. 3rd, 1913, at her home in Lowell, N. C.

Youthful Slayer Pardoned.

Sam Pruett, a fifteen-year-old boy who was formerly employed in the Riverside Mills, Danville, Va., who shot and killed Frank Mahan last May, and received an eight years' sentence for the crime has been pardoned. The pardon is in the nature of a conditional parole and is revocable at the will of the governor. Pruett killed Mahan because of alleged ill treatment he received from him.

Georgia Crison, a mill operative of about 18 years of age, committed suicide Monday night at the Fall House, Gastonia, N. C., by shooting herself with a 38-caliber revolver. She left a pathetic note mentioning one man at Bessemer City, N. C., and another at Schoolfield, Va.

Mill Girl Suicides.

Carl Jennings, the 11-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Jennings at Gibsonville, N. C., was shot and instantly killed by the 12-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Trogon. The affair was entirely accidental. The boys were playing Indian and one of the boys carved a pistol from wood, the other went home and secured a 32-calibre pistol as a pattern from which to make his. The father of the dead boy is superintendent of the Gem Cotton Mill.

Accidentally Killed by Playmate.

Miss Lillie Branch, a pretty young girl of about twenty years, and an operative in the Schoolfield Mill, Danville, Va., attempted suicide last week by drinking laudanum. She consumed about an ounce of the poison but it failed to take effect for some time after she had taken it. No reason was given for the girl's act. It is said that this is not the first attempt she has made on her life. Her condition is precarious, and it is doubtful whether she will recover.

Pretty Girls Attempts Suicide.

Following the search of his home where a large amount of stolen goods, consisting of towels and sheetings were found, John Wallin for five years the trusted night-watchman of the Union Cotton Mills LaFayette, Ga., was arrested last Friday. Warrants were also sworn out for his son, Deed Wallin, and for his son-in-law, Fariss Lindsay. Stolen goods were found at Deed Wallin's home and also hidden near Lindsay's home.

Trusted Watchman Arrested.

The men waived a preliminary and bond was fixed at \$250 each. All made bond with the exception of Lindsay.

Little Boy Says Saw Man Drown.

The 11-year-old son of H. E. Parnell, who lives in Olympia Mill, Columbia, S. C., told his father Monday morning that he saw a man jump into the 40-foot pool of water which has filled the old Stewart quarry behind the mill. The man rose to the surface twice and when he came up again, sank out of sight according to the boy.

Clyde A. Ginn, a mill operative is missing. His family is very much worried by his absence. It is feared that he was the man whom the lad says drowned himself.

The body has not been recovered from the pond.

"Are you looking for work?"

"No, sir; I'm looking for money, but I'm willing to work, because that's the only way I can get it."

MILL and MACHINE BRUSHES

REPAIRING A SPECIALTY

MASON BRUSH WORKS

WORCESTER, MASS.

CHARLES A. O'NEIL, Agt. and Mgr.

"MONARCH" Oak Belt

We have seen belting that worked right, and we know why. We have seen it go wrong, and there has always been a why for that, too. Why belts go wrong is mighty interesting. There are so many reasons. Let us tell you a few belt facts. Send for booklet.

THE BRADFORD BELTING CO.

CINCINNATI, OHIO

Branches: New York Philadelphia Chicago

Dixie Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

REAR 14 E. 4th STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.
EXPERT OVERHAULERS AND REPAIRERS OF

SPINNING AND CARD-ROOM MACHINERY

REPAIRS

Spindles Straightened and Re-pointed
Steel Rolls Re-Necked and Re-Fluted
Card Room Spindles Re-Topped
Flyers Repaired and Balanced

MANUFACTURE AND FURNISH

Steel Rolls, Pressers, Spindles
Flyers, Bolsters, Bases
Top Rolls, Collars
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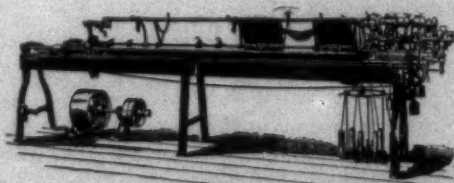
OUR EXPERTS ENDORSED BY OVER 500 MILL MEN

Improved Inman Automatic BANDING MACHINE

MANUFACTURED BY

COLE BROTHERS

PAWTUCKET, R. I.



The only automatic machine in the world for making loop bands for spinning frames. Superior quality of bands without any cost of making. All bands exactly alike and no stretch of bands after they are put on. Saves child labor.

Also Beaming Machine to beam on to slasher beams.

JOHN HILL, Southern Agent, 3rd National Bank Building, Atlanta, Ga

SOLUBLE SIZING TALLOW



THIS PREPARATION is simply raw beef tallow made soluble. In view of the fact that raw tallow will not dissolve and hence does not combine with starches, we herein offer an article that avoids these objectionable features. Soluble Sizing Tallow dissolves and combines readily with all starches and acts as a most valuable softening agent. Users of this article will avoid the danger of mildewed warps and also the disagreeable odor of Raw Tallow in the goods. In short, an excellent softening agent.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO.

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

Wanted.

Wet twister, 160 spindles.
3 1/2 inch ring

Creel for 4-ply or 5-ply z
7 inch lift.

State general condition and price per spindle. Address No. 1021, care The Southern Textile Bulletin.

Carder and Spinner Wanted.

Want overseer to take charge of carding and spinning in 5,000 spindle mill on hosiery yarns. Applicant must be sober, steady and good manager of help. State experience and references. Will pay right man good price. Mill located on S. A. L. between Raleigh and Weldon, N. C. Address No. 1026.

Operatives Wanted.

New mill just been put in operation. Healthy location and good running work. Want carding and spinning room help.

P. M. Keller, Supt.,
Prendergast Cotton Mills,
Prendergast, Tenn..

Wanted---Quiller Operators

Experienced on Whitin Long Chain Quillers.

CAN MAKE \$14.00 TO \$16.00 PER WEEK.

We will pay your transportation. Write:

ABERFOYLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY
CHESTER, PA.

Roving Cans Wanted

Want 100 or more ten-inch roving cans.

Address Box 187,
Wilmington, N. C.

Cloth Folder Operator Wanted.

Want and experienced man to run cloth folder. Job pays \$7.50 per week. Man with family preferred. J. M. Smith, overseer of weaving, Edna Mills, Reidsville N. C.

WANTED—Position of superintendent or manager by one who is fully competent and can come well recommended by present and past employers. 40 years old; married and of temperate habits; my experience extends over a period of twenty years. Correspondence confidential. Address No. 302.

WANT position as superintendent of large weaving mill. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish larger job. Have always made good and can show results. Good references. Address No. 303.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 28 years of age. Have had 8 years experience as second hand and can furnish best of references. Can change on short notice. Address No. 304.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have been employed as second hand in 25,000-spindle mill for 9 years and can furnish good references as to ability and character. Address No. 305.

WANT position as superintendent. Have been employed as carder in some of the largest mills in the South and given satisfaction but wish position as superintendent. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 306.

WANT position as superintendent. Five years experience as overseer, 2 years as superintendent. Experienced on both colored and white goods. Married. Good references. Address No. 307.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Am married man. Sober and am now employed. Have a textile

diploma and can furnish best of references. Can come at once. Address No. 308.

WANT position as overseer of weaving and cloth room. Experienced on plain and fancy, white and colored goods. Now employed, but want larger job. Good references will be furnished. Address No. 309.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill at not less than \$1,500. Am now employed and can furnish satisfactory references from present and former employers. Address No. 310.

WANT position as carder in large mill or superintendent of small mill on hosiery yarns. Now employed and giving satisfaction but wish to change. Good references. Address No. 311.

WANT position as overseer of weaving, on plain, fancy or colored goods. 12 years' experience as overseer and can furnish good references. Address No. 312.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had experience on both Draper and plain looms, but prefer Draper room. Have had experience on sheetings, drills and sateens. Have finished a correspondence course on warp preparation and plain weaving. Am good manager of help. Address No. 313.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning, at not less than \$4.00. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. Good references. Address No. 314.

WANT position as roller coverer. 10 years' experience. Satisfaction guaranteed. Consider nothing less than \$2.25 per day. Good references. Address No. 315.

WANT position as overseer of carding or good second hand job. Am a textile graduate and a first-class cotton grader with several years' experience. Good references. Address No. 316.

WANT position as overseer carding at not less than \$3.00 per day. Long experience and best of references. Address No. 317.

WANT position as chief engineer and master mechanic. Good references. Address No. 318.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or overseer of weaving on plains and fancies. Prefer room containing Draper looms. Now employed, but wish to change on account of local conditions. Can change on short notice. Good references. Address No. 319.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or carder and spinner. Married. 4 years' experience as overseer and 13 years in mill. Have taken textile course. Good references from present and past employers. Strictly temperate. Know

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how to get production at reasonable cost. Address No. 320.

WANT position as overseer carding at \$4.00 per day in Alabama or Georgia. Long experience. Best references. Address No. 321.

WANT position as overseer carding or superintendent of cloth or yarn mill, or would travel for good concern. Long experience and best references as to character and ability. Address No. 322.

WANT position as engineer and machinist. 25 years experience and can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Can change on short notice. Address No. 324.

WANT position as superintendent of either yarn or weaving mill. Experienced on almost all classes of work, both white and colored. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 325.

WANT position as cloth room overseer at not less than \$2.50. Married and have family of mill help. 12 years experience on sheetings, drills, sateens and fancies. Good references. Address No. 326.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Seven years experience as overseer on both white and colored, 10's to 60's. Married. Experienced on combers. Good references. Address No. 327.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large weave room. Two years as superintendent. Seven years as overseer of weaving. Married. Experienced on plain and fancy and colored goods. Address No. 328.

WANT position as overseer of carding. 17 years in card room. 7 years experience as overseer. Can furnish good references. Address No. 329.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 25. Strictly sober. Good habits. Experienced on both white and colored carding. Good references. Address No. 330.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Prefer mill on hosiery yarns. Have had long experience. Married. Age 37. Good references. Address No. 331.

(Continued on next page)

(Continued from last page)

WANT position as superintendent or will take carding and spinning in large mill. Can change on short notice. Good references. both as to character and ability. Address No. 332.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed. Have had 20 years experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 333.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or second hand in large mill. Experienced both as second hand and overseer on from 4's to 50's yarns. Age 26. References furnished if desired. Address No. 334.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping, drawing and twisting in department on plain or pattern work. Am now employed and will only change for better pay. Also understand pattern work on short chain. Address No. 335.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 42. Married. Strictly sober. Have had long experience on both coarse and fine, white and colored. Address No. 336.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Married. Age 30. 15 years experience in carding and now assistant overseer in large mill. Held present position for four years. Address 337.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 29. 18 years experience in spinning room. 7 years as second hand. Held present position for 4 years. Good references. Address No. 338.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and handled large mills. Now employed, but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 339.

WANT position as manager or superintendent of medium or large size mill. Fully qualified by experience and education for such position. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 340.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have 14 years experience. Married. Can furnish good recommendations and change on short notice. Address No. 341.

WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed in that capacity at large mill but prefer to change location. Excellent references. Address No. 342.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed on \$4.00 job and giving satisfaction but wish to change on account of health of family. Present employers as reference. Address No. 343.

WANT position as overseer of carding in yarn mill. Prefer a Georgia mill. Age 43. Have been

20 years in card room. Am the right man. Address 344.

WANT position as superintendent of large mill on either yarn. Age 47. Married. Now employed as superintendent of large mill but prefer to change. Good references. Address No. 345.

WANT position as superintendent of medium size mill or carder and spinner in large mill. Am now carder and spinner in 10,000 spindle mill, but want better position. Practical experience and also technical knowledge. Address No. 346.

WANT position as master mechanic. 21 years shop and repair experience. 4 years cotton mill master mechanic. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 347.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. 11 years experience as overseer on from 20's to 100's. Also experience on twisting and winding. Good references. Address No. 348.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner. 20 years experience as overseer and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 349.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am especially experienced on colored goods and finishing. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 350.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience as both overseer and superintendent and am well educated. Can furnish good references both as to character and ability. Address No. 351.

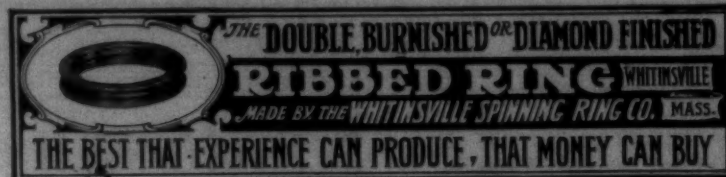
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WANT position as overseer of carding. 24 years experience and am now overseer of carding. 32 years old. Married. Good recommendations. Can change on short notice. Address No. 354.

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WANT position as carder in large mill at not less than \$3.50. Have run present job 18 months and can give present employers as reference. Can change on short notice. Address No. 361.

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WANT position as master mechanic. Now employed but for good reasons prefer to change. Good references from present employer. Address No. 363.

WANT position as master mechanic. Am expert machinist and have had long experience as master mechanic. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 364.

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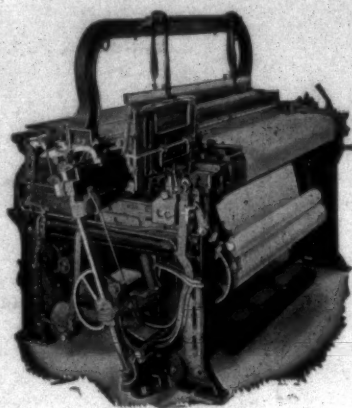
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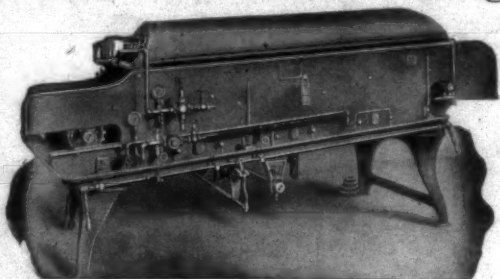
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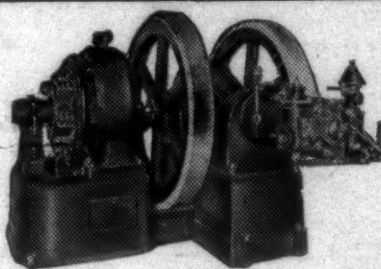
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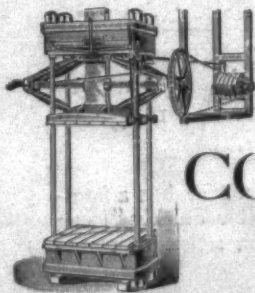
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